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ANDEAN NATIONS TO STRIVE TO SOLVE NICARAGUAN CRISIS

PA091719 Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0657 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 8 Jun (VENPRES)--Following is the text of the communique released by the Foreign Affairs Ministry this morning:

The resolute and solidary action undertaken by the five Andean Pact countries was instrumental in the favorable shift in the OAS concerning the review of the situation in Nicaragua, when it openly and frankly rejected the attempt on the part of Somoza's government to involve Costa Rica in the events plaguing Nicaragua.

That was how the declaration signed by the Andean presidents in Cartagena found immediate application, making it possible to find a prompt solution at the OAS for a problem that had previously plunged the organization into sterile debates, resulting in a prolongation of the tragic situation faced by the Nicaraguan people.

However, the efforts of the Andean area must not and will not rest there. Concerned over the continuing conflict, our governments are considering steps which, while respecting the principles regulating relations among states and most particularly the principle of nonintervention, may help find a way out of the Nicaraguan crisis, which is endangering peace in the region.

The countries that have voiced support for the Andean group's position at the OAS are: Panama, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, the United States and Mexico. The English-speaking countries in the Caribbean have taken a favorable stand.

Support Costa Rica

PA081949 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--the member countries of the Andean Pact--today offered full support to Costa Rica in defending its territorial integrity in case of an armed attack by Nicaragua, Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has announced in Mexico.

The Venezuelan and Ecuadorean foreign ministers traveled to Managua to warn Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza that the violation of human rights is a direct threat to peace in Central America and the continent, Uribe said, according to a report released by the Presidential Press Office in Bogota.

The most important aspect of the foreign minister's trip to Managua was not so much to convince or dissuade Somoza to abandon his war plans, but to offer the Costa Rican Government our full support in the sense that its territorial integrity is undoubtedly protected by hemispheric mechanisms, which we will set in motion to protect the sovereignty of the attacked state if Somoza tries to take any military action, the foreign minister said.

ALTERNATIVES TO YACYRETA PROJECT BEING STUDIED

PY081715 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Jun 79 p 25 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires (O GLOBO)--After postponing the construction of the Yacyreta dam, a joint project with Paraguay, the Argentine Government decided yesterday to promote alternative hydroelectric dams, mainly the Garabi, San Pedro and Roncador plants in cooperation with Brasil, for the production of 6,100 mw on the upper course of the Uruguay River.

The deadline for the World Bank (IBRD) to include a credit for more than $200 million in its current budget for the Yacyreta dam ended yesterday. Deciding on a program it knew beforehand would be unacceptable for Argentina, Paraguay delayed the construction of the project.

Several alternatives are opening up for Argentina, the sources said. They indicated that the technicians are preparing a group of projects based on the following possible options:

1. Acceleration of the feasibility study on the Middle Parana project which is being made by Soviet experts. This is a very ambitious project designed not only to produce energy but also to control the overflow of the Parana River, to improve its navigability and to permit the irrigation of an extensive area. It is especially attractive because it is located entirely in Argentine territory.

2. Exploiting the Ibera swamp in Corrientes.

3. Study of projects with Brazil: Garabi, San Pedro and Roncador.

4. The experts are also studying possible hydroelectric projects in southern Argentina using the waters of the Limay and Neuquen rivers.

PRC TRADE MISSION ENDS VISIT; AGREEMENTS REPORTED

PY091610 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0325 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (TELAM)--At the end of the negotiations of the Argentine-PRC mixed trade commission, the Argentine secretary of economic coordination and programming, Guillermo Walter Klein, and the PRC vice minister of foreign trade, Chen Jie, stated their optimism on the results of the negotiations. The heads of the two delegations made similar statements to the press in the reception hall of the Economy Ministry at the end of the negotiations.

During the negotiations, a review was made of the possibilities for increasing trade, which this year will be over $230 million, and the possibilities for increasing economic and technological cooperation between the two countries. One of the factors which can contribute to even greater trade is the Argentine proposal of a $300-million credit to the PRC to finance Argentine exports of nontraditional products and services, an operation which will be carried out at the central bank level.

It was reported that the PRC delegation has reaffirmed its intention regularly to purchase Argentine products, particularly agricultural products, pipes for petroleum and other metallurgical and light industry materials. The two groups also discussed the implementation of the maritime transport agreement signed when Economy Minister Martinez de Hoz visited the PRC, and the possibilities of selling Argentine services [words indistinct] aimed at facilitating PRC exports to our country.

Regarding bilateral cooperation, an agreement was reached to exchange missions. Argentina will send to the PRC experts or groups of specialists in wheat, cattle production and fodder improvement to provide assistance to that country. In addition, Argentine technicians will visit the PRC to study methods of producing bio-gas [bio-gas] and make an overall study of PRC forestry technology. The delegation may also include Argentine experts on corn, rice and cotton production.

The PRC has agreed to provide technical assistance in the production and processing of tea, for which PRC experts will visit Argentina. It has also stated its desire that Argentina receive a group of PRC specialists to study our experience in the production and cleaning of wheat. Progress was also made in the field of exchanging seeds of a variety of forest trees and other crops, goat production and matters related to [word indistinct] and seismology.

The PRC will open an exhibition of its products in Buenos Aires next September and in [words indistinct] to be held next October, and it is expected that as a result of the exhibitions PRC sales to our country, which are expected to reach $5 million this year, will substantially increase next year.

The PRC mission will leave for Lima, Peru, tomorrow.

LAMBRUSCHINI SPEAKS ON NATION'S DIFFICULTIES

PY090010 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1925 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (NA)--Adm Armando Lambruschini, commander in chief of the navy, stated here today his "acute concern over the many and serious problems of our present situation to which no solutions are found," stressing, however, that "we are determined not to shirk our basic historical responsibility."

Lambruschini, when speaking at the Argentine Chamber of Advertising at noon, said: "We wish to find a genuine and lasting solution on the basis of which the fatherland can shape a course toward essential and absolutely clear objectives, and the future difficulties, which are inevitable in any community, should not leave the vital values of this nation open to questioning."

The navy commander said that, "in today's Argentina, nobody doubts that we are not facing just simple temporary difficulties, but that we are standing before a serious crisis affecting all areas at all levels."

He added: "A historical cycle has been closed without an authentic leader class having been forged, because that class has no very strong social convictions and might even be confused, and the republic has now reached a crossroads at which its very identity is at stake."

After stating that "the whole world is now struggling in doctrinarian and moral convulsion and chaos," Lambruschini said that,"we all feel that we are walking through history toward the brink of an abyss.

"We feel an acute concern over the many and serious problems of our present situation, to which no solutions have been found," he continued, adding, "we are determined not to evade our basic historical responsibility, and we will not simply make slight readjustments to the fundamental crisis. In this determination we will have the cooperation of all sectors."

The navy commander warned that "haste, weakness, lack of imagination and foresight, and even convenience, may lead to the correction of superficial defects while leaving intact the factors which are bound to cause an even more serious crisis in the country within the near future."

Lambruschini believes that "little will be achieved toward implementing good laws or effective administrative measures without a genuine renewal of our social body."

"We shall be building on clay if government actions are not combined with the appearance of a wise political culture and unblemished representative groups made valid by a morality based on freedom, justice responsibility and solidarity," added the admiral.

Later on, he indicated that "the actions of a state cannot be restricted to the preaching of a need for a moral renewal of its members, but we also know that it is useless to make cabinet plans which are not based on the convictions and everyday behavior of the natural recipients of these plans."

He concluded by saying that "although morality is not an absolute requirement in political science, the wisest of policies either loses its meaning without morality or becomes a mere list of theoretical good intentions."

MARTINEZ DE HOS DEFENDS ECONOMIC POLICY

PY081906 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1030 GMT 8 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (NA)--Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz has answered the critical remarks made by former Navy Commander Emilio Massera and denied that the economic policy in force is "destroying Argentine industry." He regretted that Massera had criticized the economic program while abroad, since he said "it has always been an unwritten rule that Argentines settle their disputes among themselves in Argentina." Martinez de Hoz made this statement last night in New York in a telephone interview broadcast by Buenos Aires Radio Continental.

The economy minister refrained from broadening the controversy with the high-ranking naval officer and stated that the 6.9 percent increase in the cost of living announced on Wednesday "confirmed our belief that there would be a decrease in the price index curve."

Concerning Massera's critical statement at a conference in Washington sponsored by the Georgetown University Strategic Studies Center in which Massera held the economy minister responsible "for the bankruptcy of our industry" and for "wanting to enforce an economic plan which is failing because the people do not support it because it is leading us to a solution we neither want or desire," Martinez de Hoz noted: "We are not destroying our industry," and "experience is showing us the contrary."

He noted that "none of the bankruptcies predicted by the ominous demagogic voices which are trying to repeat previous experiences have come to pass. He added: "On the contrary, the industrial sector is responding to our economic policy. The policy's main objective is to strengthen this sector and to take it out of its lethargic state to enable it to absorb technological development and thus meet the challenges of the modern world by supplying the domestic and international markets.

He reasserted that "our policy is strengthening the future of a great industry," and added that "if we enforced the old economic policy, which is what the critics are requesting, it would keep our industry in a state of retarded development."

TROOPS REPORTEDLY PATROLLING CHILEAN BORDER

PY081408 Paris AFP in Spanish 1351 GMT 8 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Oruro, 8 Jun (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that several armed Bolivian military detachments in battle dress are carrying out a special patrol on the Chilean border. The motorized departments belong to the Andino Murillo Regiment, a support unit which is part of the First Army Corps stationed in this city 220 km southeast of La Paz. A peasant named Cecilio Ayma Colque has made a formal report to the First Army Corps staff regarding a new penetration by Chilean troops into Bolivian territory at several points, the report concluded.

Padilla Comments on Patrol, Election

PY090058 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Jun 79 PY

[Text] President David Padilla has entrusted the Electoral Court with guaranteeing the integrity of the forthcoming general elections. In a brief meeting with journalists during the ceremony commemorating a new anniversary of the national traffic service, the president stated that the presence of Bolivian troops on the border with Chile is part of routine maneuvers and exercises which should cause no alarm. This is what he said: [recorded passage indistinct].

He indicated that the troops must get acquainted with the nation's territory and the presence of soldiers in this area is part of such a program now being carried out. [recorded passage indistinct]

He also said that the meetings between the military high-command, the ministers and the political leaders will continue for the benefit of the people's tranquility.

On Bolivia joining the nonalined countries, Padilla said that the government is studying the advantages and disadvantages which this decision could entail for the country.

VIOLENCE OBSTRUCTS PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS IN SUCRE

Banzer Ceremony Thwarted

PY081724 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 2 Jun 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpts] Sucre, 1 Jun (PRESENCIA)--Hugo Banzer, candidate of the Nationalist Democratic Alliance [ADN], could not be proclaimed here today because leftists and student groups obstructed the ceremony by antagonizing the people meeting at the Tarija Plaza.

Groups were noticied standing at the edge of the plaza prior to 1600, the hour the ceremony was to be held. As soon as Banzer appeared, people began to whistle at him and the groups started to throw stones at the ADN followers. This developed into clashes between Banzer followers and their opponents. Some gunshots were heard and stones and tear gas were thrown.

Banzer later informed the prefect that the ceremony had been suspended in view of "actions of political intolerance." He later withdrew to the Municipal Hotel where he is staying.

Asked about reports from Sucre, Oscar Eid, leader of the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity Front] said: "We categorically deny any alleged participation in any violent action." He added: "We are interested in the electoral process; the campaign will continue with greater intensity because we are acting in accordance with the will of the people."

Paz Estenssoro Rally Interrupted

PY091757 [Editorial Report PY] Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish fails to carry its usual newscast at 1630 GMT on 9 June 1979 and instead plays music. At 1700 GMT the station announcer says: "The forces of order are now using tear gas grenades to clear the 25 de Mayo Plaza after disorders occurred during the Victor Paz Estenssoro's proclamation. We sincerely hope that calm will return to this city."

Tear Gas, Injuries Reported

PY091854 Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish 1825 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY

[Special report]

[Excerpts] The acts of violence which occurred this morning in 25 de Mayo Plaza have been serious judging from the report we have received about the number of injured persons who have been attended at Santa Barbara Hospital. There were 11 people hurt this morning, plus another who is hospitalized in Ward No. 9 after inhaling tear gas. The others have received first aid at Santa Barbara Hospital. We have also learned that the Jaime Mendoza Hospital has received other victims of the violent events which occurred today in 25 de Mayo Plaza during the proclamation of Victor Paz Estenssoro, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement.

[At 1810 GMT Radio Sucre La Plaza announces: "We can report to the public that all is again normal in downtown Sucre. The 25 de Mayo Plaza is now calm and clear, except for some signs of tear gas. Our work was affected a little by the tear gas. Activities in the center of the city have become normal, however."]

POLL SHOWS SILES ZUAZO AS LEADING CANDIDATE

PY090035 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Jun 79 PY

[Text] While the Electoral Court is making efforts to insure clean elections, the eight presidential candidates are engaged in an all-out electoral campaign. An informal public opinion poll indicates that Hernan Siles Zuazo, candidate for the center-left, has a slight advantage, followed closely by the candidate for the center-right, Victor Paz Estenssoro, who is supported by an alliance headed by the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left. Third place is occupied by former President Hugo Banzer, who is backed by the rightwing Nationalist Democratic Alliance. Experts believe that none of these candidates will obtain the required majority of 1 million votes, in which case the Congress will have to appoint the president who will lead the future constitutional government.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN-BOLIVIAN MEETING--A Venezuelan commission, headed by Development Minister Manuel Quijada, and a Bolivian commission will meet today in Cochabamba to begin studying the proposals submitted by transnational automotive companies. The commissions will also discuss Venezuelan cooperation in the industrial and agroindustrial sectors. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Jun 79 PY]

ARGENTINE-BOLIVIAN RAILROAD--The Argentine ambassador and the Bolivian foreign minister exchanged notes today regarding the financing and construction of the third stretch of the railroad from Trinidad to Santa Cruz and regarding other projects involving economic cooperation and industrial complementation between the two countries. [La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY]

GOOD PROSPECTS SEEN TO BUILD HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS IN PRC

PY091558 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Gen Jose Costa Cavalcanti, president of the ITAIPU binational enterprise, has stated that Brazil is now in a good position to conquer the PRC market for the construction of large hydroelectric plants. He noted that Brazilian companies build the best hydroelectric equipment, in which the Chinese are very interested. He said that although the PRC hydroelectric potential is much higher than that of Brazil, the PRC has taken advantage of only 5 percent of its potential in view of its inadequate technology.

DEPUTIES APPROVE PROJECT TO POSTPONE PARTY CONVENTIONS

PY081536 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Jun 79 p 1 PY

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved the proposal presented by Senator Mendes Canale (ARENA--National Renewal Alliance--Mato Grosso do Sul State) postponing party conventions for 6 months and extending the term in office of party leaders. The proposal, which is an amendment to the Organic Law on Parties, was approved by 204 votes--all from ARENA--to 147 of the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] and 7 ARENA votes. The ARENA leader, Deputy Nelson Marchezan, justified the postponement by saying that "the government wants to thoroughly study the country's party life because it is aware that we are living in new times and the party system needs some updating." The MDB leader, Deputy Freitas Nobre, said that the proposal is designed to unbalance the opposition and asserted that his party will hold conventions according to the current law. According to an interpretation by an official source, the approval of the Canale proposal implies that the government has already achieved the consensus of ARENA to implement its party reform plan which foresees the elimination of the current parties and could even reach an agreement on elections in 1982 with the extension of the terms in office of mayors and councilmen and the abolition of the 1980 municipal elections.

FORTALEZA BUS DRIVERS SUSPEND STRIKE

PY081539 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Jun 79 p 29 PY

[Excerpt] Fortaleza--At the end of lengthy negotiations involving employees, owners and the state government, Fortaleza bus drivers yesterday decided to suspend the strike which lasted more than 72 hours. There were no losers and no winners, a state government source said, observing that "the drivers' demands were just to a certain degree and the owners also knew how to negotiate to the extent of their possibilities." The strike resulted in the arrest of more than 100 drivers. Yesterday afternoon, Security Secretary Assis Bezerra released the last detainees after spending the whole night and part of the morning at the social and political order precinct. Explaining that "they were not even asked to make statements," the secretary said that no one was charged criminally.

BRIEFS

CHIEF OF ARMY JOINT STAFF--Gen Ernani Ayrosa da Silva will take over the post of chief of the Army Joint Staff late in June or early July, replacing Gen Samuel Alves Correa who has been appointed chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Jun 79 p 12 PY]

TRADE DEFICIT--Brasilia, 7 Jun (AFP)--According to statistics, the Brazilian trade balance during April shows a deficit of $22 million, thus increasing to $428 the Brazilian trade deficit for the first quarter of this year as compared to $344 million during the same period last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1431 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY]

FORMER DINA CHIEF SEEN OPPOSING PINOCHET

PY081455 Paris AFP in Spanish 1956 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 7 Jun (AFP)--The former chief of the now defunct intelligence service of the Chilean military government has adopted an attitude of confrontation with President Augusto Pinochet, it was thought here today. General Manuel Contreras, (ret), and his immediate subordinate in DINA, Col Pedro Espinoza, have launched an offensive against three ministers in the Pinochet cabinet, but their offensive seems to be directed at the chief of state himself, several observers indicated. General Contreras and Colonel Espinoza submitted a constitutional charge against Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez and Education Secretary Gonzalo Vial, but the charge was rejected by the government junta last Tuesday.

The influential newspaper EL MERCURIO stated today that "the offensive is not really against the ministers, but against Gen Augusto Pinochet himself." The dean of the Chilean press, in its main editorial, described the attitude of the two former intelligence chiefs as an attempt "to divide the government and the armed forces." Apparently alluding to their previous activities as leaders of DINA, the editorial adds that "Contreras and Espinoza have committed these and other very serious deeds which must be studied." The editorial notes that in addition to his involvement in the assassination of socialist Orlando Letelier, who was foreign minister during the presidency of Salvador Allende, the former DINA chief is also facing another legal proceeding in Santiago in connection with the disappearance of persons allegedly detained by DINA agents under his command. After learning of the rejection of his impeachment request, which was described as "a political maneuver" by well-informed government circles, Gen Manuel Contreras issued a brief statement today, the tone of which was considered as aggressive as the request itself. In his communique General Contreras said: My superior, General Pinochet, has decided that this matter is completely ended. As an officer, I am willing to comply once more with the orders of my superior, despite the disgraceful attitude of some of the lackeys who surround him."

Cubillos Deplores Contreras Remarks

PY081507 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos today deplored statements made by retired Gen Manuel Contreras asking that the foreign minister be subjected to a political trial. He added that he and the education and interior ministers have signed a statement stating that they will no longer make any reference to this question.

MIR LEADER WOUNDED, ARRESTED AFTER SHOOTOUT

PY091918 Paris AFP in Spanish 1848 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Jun (AFP)--One of the highest-ranking leaders of the outlawed Chilean Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] was detained here today by intelligence service personnel after a fierce shootout. The MIR leader, named Duran, was seriously wounded and taken to a hospital under strict police guard.

BRIEFS

MILITARY SERVICE FOR WOMEN--Gen Rafael Ortiz Navarro, Armed Forces Recruiting and Mobilization Department chief, has announced that as of July 1979 there will be voluntary military service for women on an experimental basis. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 May 79 PY]

TURBAY REVIEWS TOPICS DISCUSSED WITH MEXICAN PRESIDENT

PA091441 Paris AFP in Spanish 0457 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[By Rafael Avila Orozco]

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jun (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay met today with a group of newsmen to discuss topics ranging from the human to the divine hours before continuing a 30-day tour of several European countries. The topics discussed during the news conference included the economy, subversion, diplomacy and human rights in Latin America.

Turbay told newsmen that one of the most important topics of his talks with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo was the possibility of exchanging Colombian coal for Mexican oil. The amounts of these products to be exchanged were not specified but Turbay said that Colombia has the largest probable coal reserves in Latin America. Coal is scarce in Mexico, he said, and it is not right for Mexico to have to bring it from China for its steel industry. He explained that Colombia was previously an oil-exporting country but "is now importing crude and gasoline from abroad. [quotation marks as received] Turbay then referred to complementation in the fields of energy and steel production. In this regard, Mexico's plans to expand its steel industry can be combined with Colombia's rich coal potential to the advantage of the two countries. If a country needs coal and the other needs oil, there are chances for complementation, Turbay stressed.

Regarding the wave of violence in Nicaragua during the past 20 months, Turbay said that during a meeting with representatives of the Andean Pact countries--Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--"we discussed the violations of human rights in Nicaragua and the five presidents of the Andean Group declared ourselves in permanent consultation. [quotation marks as received] Turbay said that an attempt is currently being made to achieve a change of posture in regard to violations of human rights in Nicaragua. We are not indifferent to this problem, he said.

When a reporter asked him about violence in Colombia, he deplored the problem and noted that the Colombian constitution has provisions to handle subversion and "we are enforcing the entire constitution." He told newsmen that the only ones who violate human rights in his country are those who have attacked defenseless persons and established and set up the kidnaping and extortion business.

Regarding his trip to several European countries, Turbay said that he intends to broach a situation that involves a bottleneck. He said that the Latin American countries do not deserve being treated in such a way as to feel discriminated against, like we do. He was apparently referring to the fact that Colombia, which is a leading coffee-producing country in the world, will promote a summit meeting with representatives from all coffee-producing countries to seek better coffee prices. Turbay recalled that his trip does not involve a negative attitude toward the United States but a desire to universalize all forms of understanding among the members of the international community. Turbay will leave Mexico tomorrow afternoon for Portugal, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Great Britain, the USSR and Puerto Rico.

VENEZUELAN ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA092026 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon has arrived in Quito at the invitation of the Ecuadorean Government to discuss with the Ecuadorean minister of resources problems related to hydrocarbons. The Venezuelan delegation which arrived yesterday includes, in addition to Minister Calderon Berti, Dr Ulyses Ramirez, sectorial director of energy; Dr Olivio Parra, director of commerce and oil supply; and Sergio Martinez, representative of the foreign trade institute.

Calderon said at the presidential suite that he has come to Ecuador at the invitation of this country, an invitation which was extended to him through President Luis Herrera Campins during the recent Cartagena meeting. He added that he will speak with his Ecuadorean colleague regarding problems related to hydrocarbons and will demonstrate once again the two countries' unity as members of OPEC. During the brief interview, the minister congratulated the Ecuadorean Government for the process of democratization which is underway here, a process which was also applauded by the presidents attending the meeting in Cartagena. At the local airport, the Venezuelan minister was received by Minister Eduardo Semblantes, government officials and officials of the Venezuelan Embassy in Ecuador.

CONSUL CLAIMS HARASSMENT BY PERUVIAN MILITARY AGENTS

PA081523 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] The Ecuadorean consul in the Peruvian town of Sullana has charged that military agents are promoting a deterioration of relations through a victim at diplomatic level. Radio Quito interviewed Arturo Jaramillo Valencia by telephone. He has his diplomatic and consular headquarters in Sullana.

[Begin Jaramillo recording] At approximately 0930 here in Sullana near the Talara airport, on the road to Rumbes, at km 1152 of the Pan-American Highway--which has been declared a military zone in this country--I was intercepted by a red Toyota automobile driven by two individuals in civilian clothes who ordered me to get out of the car and tried to seize my consular identification card. I had my car's engine on so, they could not make me get out. They then forcibly tried to open my car doors but I took off for Tumbes. They were unable to [word indistinct] me but the fact was established.

[Question] Were you able to identify the men?

[Answer] I asked them to tell me what I had done wrong. They did not answer but one of them asked me for my identity papers while, through the other door, the second man demanded that I get out of the car. Their car was a red Toyota automobile with a Peruvian license plate. Nevertheless, I think they tried to assault me because I was carrying in my briefcase official documents for the Foreign Ministry in Quito, or perhaps they tried to kidnap me. This happened at 1030 [as heard] on Sunday.

[Question] To what do you attribute this, Arturo?

[Answer] I think they are seeking a deterioration of relations before the new Ecuadorean president assumes power on 10 August. I suppose they are seeking some victim at a diplomatic level to bring about a further worsening of the ordinary problems that are now arising. [end recording]

SUPREME COUNCIL DECREE ON PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

PA091741 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Supreme Council of Government has just issued Decree No 3481 which, in its introductory portion, states the following:

Considering that temporary provision No 1 of the constitution approved by the Ecuadorean people in the referendum of 15 January 1978, published in official gazette No 800 of 27 March 1979, establishes that the constitution will go into effect upon the assumption of office of the president and vice president of the republic, elected by popular vote in conformity with said constitution, and that for the organs of power of the state established by the constitution to function, it is necessary for that constitution to go into effect. Therefore, the first action to be taken on 10 August 1979 is the inauguration of the president and the vice president of the republic, as a result of which the Supreme Council of Government will cease to function.

It is necessary to harmonize the provisions of Supreme Decree No 2400 of 31 March 1978, published in official gazette No 574 of 12 April 1978, and Supreme Decree No 2921 of 5 October 1978, published in official gazette No 693 of 18 October 1978, with the temporary provisions of the constitution approved in the referendum, which take precedence over the stipulations of other laws and decrees which, in the exercise of the attributions with which it is invested, decrees: [sentence as heard]

Article 1. That at 1000 on 10 August 1979 the president and vice president of the republic, declared to have been elected by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal in conformity with the terms of temporary provision No 5 of the constitution approved in the referendum, will be sworn in before the president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, who will act on behalf of that organization during a special solemn ceremony attended by the Supreme Council of Government and members of the presidential cabinet, special accredited missions of friendly countries, the diplomatic corps, elected members of the National Chamber of Representatives, the Supreme Court of Justice, the military high command, delegations of the armed forces and the police force, representatives of the communications media and the people in general.

Article 2. Consequently, with the inauguration of the president and vice president of the republic, the constitution approved in the referendum of 15 January 1978 and published in official gazette No 837 of March 1979, will go into effect and the Supreme Council of Government will cease to function. Once the president and the vice president of the republic have taken office, the other organs of the power of the state, as established by the new constitution, will be established.

Article 3. Under the terms of the present decree, the terms of laws, decrees, regulations and resolutions which are in conflict with the present decree are hereby revoked.

Article 4. The enforcement of the present decree, which will go into effect on this date without detriment to its promulgation in the official gazette, will be the responsibility of the ministers of government, relations [as heard] and national defense.

Issued at the National Palace in Quito on 8 June 1979

[Signed] Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano, commander in chief of the naval forces, president of the Supreme Council of Government; Div Gen Guillermo Duran Arcentales, commander in chief of land forces, member of the Supreme Council of Government; Lt Gen Luis Leoro Franco, commander in chief of the air force, member of the Supreme Council of Government; Rear Adm Victor Garces Pozp, minister of government; Jose Ayala Lasso, minister of foreign relations; retired Div Gen Andres Arrata Macias, minister of national defense.

GOVERNMENT COUNCIL CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT-ELECT

PA092149 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Letter by Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano, Supreme Council of Government president, to President-elect Jaime Roldos and Vice President-elect Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea]

[Text] Yesterday, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal proclaimed the two of you constitutionally elected president and vice president. Therefore, on 10 August 1979 you will assume the democratic mandate with which our nation entrusts you and which is the result of the will of the majority of the Ecuadorean people. On behalf of the Supreme Council of Government and the armed forces, I express our most cordial congratulations.

The process of the legal institutionalization of the state, which has reached its final stages, has demonstrated the unchangeable will which has inspired the armed forces government to establish solid and definitive bases to permanently and firmly restore representative democracy in the country. This will insure that future governments have strong and efficient political and administrative institutions to assure the success of the republic and the people's full participation in the nation's political activities. The process has been successfully carried out with the decisive will of the armed forces, thanks to the people's maturity and civic spirit.

The fatherland belongs to all Ecuadoreans and its greatness depends on the action of all its men. Contributing to the common welfare is an unavoidable duty. Governments are transitory because of their own essence and are only justified when their actions correspond with the aspirations of the majority. It is necessary that we strengthen national unity and the spirit of solidarity and contribute dynamically and responsibly to the common task. We must have faith in the democratic future of the nation; therefore, union and not division, fraternity and not rivalry, serene judgment and not vindictive passion, disinterest and not selfishness, should be the nation's goals in asserting itself and attaining greatness in peace, justice and freedom.

The armed forces will support the government which assumes power on 10 August 1979 within the constitutional order of the republic. On behalf of the armed forces, I wish you success in your administration for the welfare of the nation. Yours, truly, God, fatherland and freedom.

[Signed] Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano, commander of the navy and president of the supreme council of Government.

NEW REPUBLIC MOVEMENT TO BECOME POLITICAL PARTY

PA081619 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador--The national organizational convention of the new political party, the Radical Democratic Party, which is the new name adopted by the New Republic Movement during the meeting of provincial leaders held in Quito on 19 May, will be installed in Cuenca on Friday. The new party will seek official recognition by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS ARMED FORCES' INTEREST IN DEMOCRACY

PA090140 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 7 Jun (AFP)--Peru's armed forces seek a solid democracy and reject all extremist or conservative tendencies, President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez stated today.

Addressing the armed forces and police commands at Lima's armored division headquarters, he asked them to reflect on the heroic message bequeathed by the defenders of Africa 99 years ago. He added that the armed forces seized power in order to break with outdated structures, but now that this task has been accomplished, it is necessary to reorganize the ranks. For this reason, he indicated, we must gradually withdraw, as we have been doing, from all political activity, because politics destroys institutions and wastes men.

This withdrawal, he went on, does not mean that the government approves of extremist tendencies, which exploit the people's desires in order to destroy our nationality, or with conservative tendencies aimed at maintaining society's selfishness. For this reason, he concluded, a third path has been chosen, which necessitates the unity of all citizens with the armed forces in order to establish a solid democracy which guarantees the people's happiness.

FOCEP PROTESTS ARREST OF DEPUTY HUGO BLANCO

PA091512 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 8 Jun (AFP)--Former Peruvian guerrilla Hugo Blanco, constituent assembly deputy of the Popular, Student, Peasant and Worker Front (FOCEP), was arrested today by security agents of Arequipa Department, located 1,000 km south of Lima, FOCEP deputies have reported.

Constituent assembly member Enrique Fernandez Chacon said that Blanco was arrested at the Arequipa airport during a technical stopover of the plane that was taking him to Puno, 300 km from Arequipa, where he was going to attend a peasant convention. Fernandez Chacon added that the arrest order came from the Third Military Region, with headquarters in Arequipa. He said that the arrest violated parliamentary immunity and was an arbitrary action. FOCEP President Genaro Ledesma also protested this arbitrary and absurd violation of parliamentary immunity and announced that he would make a strong protest because the arrest also restricts the Peruvians' freedom of movement.

It has been announced that security agents will bring Hugo Blanco to Lima this afternoon to place him under the jurisdiction of the presidency of the constitutent assembly in fulfillment of provisions which establish such a procedure.

CONSTITUTION CLAUSE ON COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA APPROVED

PA101319 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1936 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 9 Jun (LATIN)--The constituent assembly last night agreed to include a clause in the constitution declaring it a crime to close and suppress the country's communications media. The paragraph which was approved states that an action which closes any organ of expression and prevents it free circulation is a crime. The assembly which believes that it will be able to approve the new constitution within 8 days, also established that the spoken or written press cannot be exclusively owned, monopolized or controlled by the state or by private concerns, directly or indirectly.

SHAH OF IRAN ARRIVES IN MEXICO CITY

PA110006 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Jun (AFP)--The shah of Iran arrived at the Mexico City airport at 1515 (2115 GMT). A few minutes later he left for an unknown destination.

Iranian Envoy Leaves 'Permanently'

PA110228 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Jun (AFP)--The Iranian Embassy here has said that the Iranian ambassador has left Mexico permanently. Observers believe his departure is related to the arrival of the shah here today.

LOPEZ PORTILLO, TURBAY SPEAK AT BANQUET: SOMOZA SCORED

PA081410 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0820 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jun (EFE)--Colombia and Mexico last night asked for the consolidation of Latin American integration during a dinner in which Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo strongly scored the Nicaraguan Government.

At the banquet held at the Tlatelolco Foreign Ministry for visiting Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, Lopez Portillo said that nobody can remain indifferent and continue normal relations with a government responsible for "crimes against humanity."

Referring to the Somoza government, although without mentioning Somoza by name, Lopez Portillo asserted that it is not possible to remain impassive "to the abuses and violations of human rights in a specific state." But when the violation is atrocious, deliberate, systematic and with the aggravating factor, with the acquiesence, the mandate of the highest political authorities," he added. [sentence and quotation marks as received] The Mexican president added that to assume an active attitude in this respect does not violate the principle of nonintervention.

In his speech, the Mexican president pointed to the energy problem as one of the "most pressing" facing man today. He warned that if the production and consumption of energy is not controlled under the common responsibility of the world, the planet will end up in an "economic catastrophe", possibly one marked by war. In supporting a world energy policy based on common responsibility, he said that it should be framed within a new economic order.

Lopez Portillo spoke for a few minutes on the development of Latin American integration, referring to the Colombian president's reference to a regional bloc policy in facing world powers.

Turbay said in this regard that at present individual relations have led to discrimination and the weakening of the region's power in international negotiations. Latin American nations should unite their positions in the field of cooperation for development, protection of the price of basic commodities and the transfer of technology so that later a coordinated and firm defense can be effected, he said.

The absence of mechanisms which guarantee just and stable prices for basic products on the world market makes many countries of the region feel the symptoms of economic crisis, he added.

The prices of coffee, sugar, bananas, of basic commodities as a whole, he went on to say, call for the vigorous use of regional and world forums.

At the outset of his speech, the South American chief executive said that arms spending had become an ailment of developing nations. The arms race in Latin America which some nations undertake to acquire intimidating power is undisguisable, he stated. The Colombian president hailed the process of democratization in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia and spoke in favor of the conclusion of the Pan-American Highway.

Turbay Departs

PA100042 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2353 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 9 Jun (LATIN)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala left Mexico for Lisbon this afternoon to continue his international tour after a 3-day official visit to Mexico. Turbay boarded the plane that will take him to Europe at 1700 (2300 GMT) at the international airport in Cancun.

Joint Communique Issued

PA091643 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0233 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Joint communique released on 8 June 1979 at the end of Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's official visit to Mexico--read by announcer]

[Text] At the invitation of President Jose Lopez Portillo, Colombian President Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala paid an official visit to Mexico City on 7 and 8 June 1979 for the purpose of establishing personal contacts and exchanging views on various issues of common interest to the two countries in a broad and friendly manner. The two chiefs of state held a number of wide-ranging, frank and cordial talks during which they examined the various aspects of the international situation, hemispheric problems and the bilateral issues which characterize the close relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between Mexico and Colombia.

At the bilateral level, the presidents observed that relations are developing satisfactorily and with a great will for cooperation. For the common purpose of further strengthening these relations, three very important bilateral agreements were signed during the visit: a cultural and educational exchange agreement, a tourist cooperation agreement and a technical-scientific cooperation agreement. The presidents examined the recent evolution of commercial exchanges between their two countries and confirmed that their volume and growth rate are far below their true possibilities. They agreed that while measures are adopted to increase the volume of commercial exchange, a gradual reduction of the current imbalance should be sought. Regarding this, they stressed the importance of the agreements reached by the mixed commission for economic and commercial cooperation, which held its first meeting in Bogota in March, as well as the need to make bigger efforts to promote Colombian products in the Mexican market.

The two presidents ratified the need to continue alongside other producing countries with the coordinated implementation of a policy for the international commercialization of coffee. They also underscored the advisability of advocating that the consumer countries which are signatories of the international coffee agreement implement the agreement's economic clauses as soon as possible.

[They agreed] to establish a margin [franja] guaranteeing prices that are both equitable for consumers--permitting a sustained increase of consumption--and profitable for the millions of producers who make a living from this product; and also to create a world-level system of reserves to regulate coffee supplies and demand.

For the purpose of strengthening their relations, an important tourist exchange agreement was signed. This instrument will make it possible to expand and strengthen the two countries' relations in this area so that tourism between Mexico and Colombia can become an effective means for their proples to get to know each other better.

The Colombian president explained the efforts which his government, in collaboration with that of Panama, is making to overcome the obstacles which the Darien bottleneck poses to the connection of the north-south segments of the Pan-American Highway. President Lopez Portillo expressed the view that the completion of this work is of interest to all Latin American countries. Both presidents also agreed that a Pan-American Highway branch could be planned linking Central America with the Yucatan Peninsula and the latter with Florida by means of a ferry in order to begin developing the Caribbean circuit.

Both chiefs of state agreed on the need to redouble their efforts in the fight against the production and illegal trafficking of narcotics. To this end, they agreed that the competent authorities of their respective governments must cooperate with each other in order to exchange experiences and usable techniques in the fight against the production and illegal trafficking of narcotics.

The two presidents examined the serious Nicaraguan situation, which has turned into a threat against peace in the area. They strongly condemned the massive violation of human rights in that sister nation and expressed their hope that the Nicaraguan people may, without either internal or external impositions, resolve their situation. The chiefs of state affirmed that their governments are determined to resort to all the measures which international law places at their disposal in order to forestall or prevent any act of aggression against Costa Rica. In connection with this, they took into account the document recently released in Cartagena by the Andean group chiefs of state. They also agreed to continue their consultations in order to coordinate their actions for the purpose of adopting measures leading to a suitable solution of the Nicaraguan situation.

The presidents of the two nations accorded special inportance to the strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation among all Latin American countries. Regarding this, they reaffirmed their will to join efforts with other countries in order to once more uphold the banner of stimulating the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA] on bases which are in keeping with the area's new realities. They acknowledged the fundamental role which the Latin American economic system must play as the headquarters for timely consultation and coordination within the framework of regional interests.

They also observed that the Andean group constitutes a notable example of what can be achieved at the subregional level, and with satisfaction recorded the contacts between the Andean group and the EEC aimed at improving multilateral cooperation.

Without losing sight of the ultimate objective of Latin American integration, they agreed that it is necessary to proceed by stages--either by groups of countries or [words indistinct] bilaterally--in the establishment of goals for immediate cooperation. Certain very specific areas would be chosen at the outset. For instance, complementation in the energy and metal areas, in which Mexico's plans for industrial expansion could be combined very favorably for both countries with the rich potential of Colombia's coal resources.

They also identified other areas which might lend themselves to a mutually beneficial association of efforts, such as the automotive, construction, fishing and tourism industries.

In order to put these ideas into practice, they resolved that each government would immediately appoint a high-level delegate so that together they will proceed to make an inventory of those issues which can be subjected to binational treatment.

Convinced that international cooperation for development is a shared objective and the common duty of all states, the chiefs of the two countries examined the most important achievements in this field and the problems affecting the various mechanisms of international economic cooperation, as well as the status of the negotiations for effective measures to encourage general progress.

They expressed their concern over the limited results obtained during UNCTAD V, which just concluded, especially taking into account the fact that the international community is preparing to design and adopt the international development strategy for the 1980's. In that respect, the two presidents expressed hope that the future would show progress in the area of basic products aimed at fully implementing the integrated program and the basic elements of the common fund, designed for the establishment of mechanisms that would insure greater stability in the prices of those raw materials required by the developing nations and improve their real incomes from exporting activities.

The two presidents agreed on the need for strengthening the United Nations as the principal and most effective instrument to maintain a just and lasting peace, conforming to the principles of the San Francisco Charter. Both chiefs of state agreed to continue collaborating within the UN Charter Committee to strengthen the organization in the search for methods to democratize and modernize the world organization. They underscored their similar points of view, as evidenced in the proposals submitted by Colombia and Mexico.

The two statesmen agreed on the need to continue cooperating for the prompt establishment of the new world economic order, whose principles are contained in the declaration and action program adopted during the General Assembly's sixth special session, and in the charter of economic rights and duties of states. This new order is to be established through UN action, the United Nations being the most appropriate forum to defend the interests of the developing nations.

In examining the situation and perspectives of international economic cooperation, the two presidents paid special attention to the energy sector, without which it is impossible to define an international strategy that will effectively respond to the needs and aspirations of developing nations.

The Mexican chief of state referred to the main points of the proposal he will submit before the United Nations to underscore the common responsibility of all states for solving the world energy problem within the context of the new international economic order. The main elements of this proposal are the joint consideration of the energy sector, including all sources of energy whose development is necessary, as well as their various aspects of production, consumption, transportation and commercialization, and the transfer of related technology to conventional sources as well as new and renewable ones; the mobilization of financial resources for that purpose; the conservation and rational use of energy sources currently available; and the attention to the energy needs of oil-importing developing nations.

Colombian President Turbay expressed his agreement with President Lopez Portillo's position on energy. Both presidents agreed that the upcoming Latin American energy organization ministerial meeting scheduled to take place early in July, will constitute an appropriate regional forum to examine Latin American proposals on energy matters.

Both chiefs of state agreed that respect of human rights should be linked with the economic and social duties of states.

Since Colombia and Mexico are promoters of the treaty for banning nuclear arms in Latin America, the two presidents reiterated their support for the need to perfect the Tlaltelolco Treaty and its protocols and especially to transform the organization for the proscription of nuclear arms in Latin America into the prevailing regional instruments for coordinating Latin American efforts for the peaceful use of nuclear energy, as approved by the organization's sixth General Assembly held in Quito last Apri .

The two chiefs of state discussed the progress made at the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, and agreed on the need to make every possible effort to help that important meeting conclude its work as soon as possible, through a broad consensus among the participating states.

President Turbay Ayala, on his own behalf and on behalf of his delegation, expressed gratitude for the cordial hospitality afforded them by the government and people of Mexico, and he invited President Lopez Portillo to make a visit to Colombia. President Lopez Portillo was pleased to accept the invitation and expressed his intention of doing so next year and thus continuing the satisfactory contacts established on this occasion.

BRIEFS

NEW COPPER MINE--Mexico City, 3 Jun (AFP)--President Jose Lopez Portillo inaugurated the La Caridad copper mine today. The mine is scheduled to produce 72,000 tons a day initially. About 80 percent of the copper produced by the mine will be exported to Germany, Bulgaria, South Korea, Japan and the PRC. The rest will be used to meet Mexico's needs. La Caridad is in Sonora State, about 2,500 km northeast of Mexico City, in a cordillera about 1,800 meters above sea level. It is an open air mine and provides employment for over 1,000 workers. Mexico's copper exports amount to $350 million yearly. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1517 GMT 3 Jun 79 PA]

TORRIJOS DISCUSSES TREATY IMPLEMENTATION, NICARAGUA

PA080404 Panama City Domestice Service in Spanish 1853 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[News conference given by Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera at Tanara farm, Chepo Corregiminento, on 7 June--recorded]

[Text] [Torrijos] I knew you were not coming here merely to speak about soybeans and sorghum [laughter] and that you would not be satisfied with just that. In spite of the fact that I had planned not to open my mouth, not even to say an Our Father, one has to say something once in a while. I believe that the implementation treaties are going to be approved. I believe this because it would be an act of great irresponsibility not to approve them. I do not think that, at this stage, a world power lacks sufficient sense and will not approve these implementation laws.

Through various channels, Somoza has told me the following: Tell Torrijos that if he wants those implementation treaties, he should come talk with me and that when he talks to me I will set the conditions. I really do not think that General Somoza has enough power in the United States to determine whether or not the implementation treaties are approved. I have much more respect for the House of Representatives than he does. I understand his situation. I know him well. I have no rancor against him. The only difference between us is conceptual. He says he is consolidating Latin America's oldest democracy. I believe Eden Pastora when he says that they are destroying Latin America's oldest dynasty. The title king of kings has disappeared. I do not know if my friend Tachito does not read the press or if he is not informed and accepts only pleasant facts, but to try to be king of kings at this time is to have stopped the calendar of history's political evolution.

So far, President Carter has not failed us. He has his own way of doing things and of convincing people. He has his own way which sometimes makes me impatient, but when we see the final results the man keeps his word. He has to keep his word. The House of Representatives should keep their word because it deserves much more respect than Somoza seems to believe. [Somoza states that] if Torrijos does not speak with me he will not have the implementation treaties; I control more people in Congress than President Carter. All of this is offensive. I do not think that in the final vote they will vote to be offended.

[Question] General Torrijos, would our country accept the Murphy Bill?

[Answer] I do not know when or what bill, but we will accept that which more than 60 percent of the Panamanian people have accepted and that which two-thirds of the Congress has accepted. We will accept any bill as long as it is in accordance with the spirit of what was agreed upon in the treaty.

[Question] General Torrijos, there have been charges that the U.S. Southern Command is supplying arms and materiel to Nicaragua. Isn't this a violation of the canal treaty and the neutrality pact signed by you?

[Answer] I do not think they are so stupid. I honestly do not think they are so stupid. I sincerely believe that they are not doing it. Of course, no one knows what happens there. I know the way General McAuliffe thinks, and in view of the document that President Carter presented today, I do not think they are doing it. Nor do I think that...I know Carlos Humberto Romero, president of El Salvador, and Romeo Lucas [Guatemalan president] very well. I know them professionally, and I know that as military leaders they have enough sense not to involve their countries in the defense of a government that cannot even be maintained in power by the Magnificat, which is the most miraculour prayer that exists.

[Question] General, now that you have exposed this situation at the international level, do you think that President Royo's government should undertake a more aggressive policy toward the United States?

[Answer] I do not know because [words indistinct]. The press is acting well. The executive is acting well. I would regret it. It would be meddling in the domestic problems of that country and one act of disrespect does not justify another. If Tachito says that the only way is to talk with him so he can set conditions, we are not going to be that disrespectful. The people, the press and all the media are acting well. The situation in Nicaragua is deteriorating. It is a Nicaraguan problem. Eden Pastora is a commander of legions of orphans, of patriots, of men who average no more than 22 years of age and who do not want to grow old under the humiliation of their forefathers. That boy has a lot of courage. It is a problem between Pastora and Tachito. The dynasty killed Pastora's father when he was 8 years old, and he does not want more Nicaraguans to become orphans.

[Question] General Torrijos, this question might sound silly, but how is Somoza's direct interference in treaty matters politically justified to the level of letting you know his message [words indistinct] besides the fact of accusing Panama of interfering in his country daily to the point that Panama said through its Foreign Ministry that it would no longer reply to those charges?

[Answer] You know that when you are speaking with Tachito you are not speaking with a normal person. He is demented, demented. The case of Nicaragua is not political but a case for the Red Cross, of help for a people. Unfortunately, the Red Cross does not have (?power). Now he is talking like a desperate man. This is a psychiatric case. A case like this [words indistinct]. This is a typical psychiatric case.

[Question] General Torrijos, in passing through Mexico, the Costa Rican foreign minister recently said that Costa Rica had been promised the necessary aid by Venezuela, Colombia and Panama in the event of a [words indistinct] to this country by the Somoza regime. Could we hear your comments on this?

[Answer] President Royo told President Carter in a letter that we would intervene only in a combined action with these countries, which you have mentioned, if Somoza's national guard...[leaves sentence unfinished]. This is not a problem between peoples. It is a problem between Somoza and Costa Rica. It is not between the Costa Rican people [and the Nicaraguan people]. It is Somoza against the Costa Rican people.

There is something else, which I should explain. The Sandinist struggle is not aimed at the Nicaraguan National Guard. It is aimed at a single person--the linchpin. If he disappeared, all the causes for discontent and struggle which are leading the people to kill each other daily would also disappear.

They have never sought to make the National Guard, the country's armed force, disappear. However, they have thought about reeducating it and about having the National Guard reorganize itself. Many commanders of the various groups which have led the Somoza dynasty to the edge of the cliff are quite respectful.

[Question] General Torrijos, are we prepared to internationalize the Nicaraguan struggle if other countries intervene in Nicaragua?

[Answer] Prepared and anxious to.

[Question] General Torrijos, if the Somoza government cannot be maintained even by the Magnificat, why does the Panamanian Government not break relations with Nicaragua?

[Answer] This thing about breaking relations, (?it is for big countries). Between two small countries it is as if two guys who have various types of problems do not greet each other. Besides which, the few square meters of sanctuary which are represented by the embassy would be closed to those who want to escape [words indistinct]. We would have to close everything off. We would become an accomplice. Besides which, we have good relations with the Nicaraguan people. Somoza is not the Nicaraguan people. Nevertheless, coordination is taking place among all those countries which you have mentioned to see if there is a more effective action [words indistinct] the statement of the Mexican president. The Mexican president expressed the policy, the principles which have [word indistinct] these countries in order to intervene on behalf of the Nicaraguan people at a given moment.

[Question] During the crisis in October when Nicaragua threatened to invade Costa Rica, Panama sent helicopters and other materiel. Are there Panamanian troops and materiel in Costa Rica in the hands of the Costa Rican civil guard at this time?

[Answer] We have always been ready to send them, but we will wait to see what Costa Rica says. We sent them helicopters and trained their crews here. The helicopters were not armed. They were painted white and were for rescue missions. They have been operating well and have been supporting the slight military resources that Costa Rica has.

[Question] These were the ones that were sent in October?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Are they still there?

[Answer] Yes, those helicopters have been well maintained. Crews that were trained here are operating them.

[Question] Nicaragua has charged that a Panamanian Air Force plane unloaded reinforcements, arms and supplies for the international brigade of the Sandinist front in Liberia, Costa Rica.

[Answer] That is completely false. Besides, we have to erect obstacles at the border so people will not go over there. There are volunteers from Colombia and from all over South America. And this is not because they love Somoza [words indistinct]. They wanted to sacrifice themselves. When one does not have sufficient honesty to say I am to blame...[does not finish sentence]. The dynasty is to blame. The Nicaraguan people do not have any hope of ending this tyranny by other means. The real cause of that national insurrection is that the people went to school and cannot stand Somoza.

[Somoza says that] Panama, Costa Rica and others are to blame. But Somoza is to blame for the situation. [sentence indistinct] Why can't he find Pastora, since Pastora is inside [Nicaragua]? Why is Pastora to blame? Pastora heads and represents the armed wing of a way of thought. Tachito is afraid of Pastora.

[Question indistinct].

[Answer] It is a withdrawal without a return.

[Question] What type of government...[Torrijos interrupts]

[Torrijos] I admire Tachito for how mistaken he is. He says [words indistinct] it is that my father left me a socialist country. [laughter] That is Tachito. He really believes it. He was educated with cultural models completely different from ours. How can you say that my father left me a socialist country? Countries are not inherited. [words indistinct] they are other models.

[Question] General, it seems that the main problem for countries such as El Salvador and Guatemala is that they are afraid of the government that could emerge after Somoza. It seems that is the same fear that the U.S. State Department might have. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] Yes, undoubtedly they could think that Sandinism is going to export revolution, but Sandinism has so much to do in Nicaragua that it cannot export anything. The only thing that can be exported from Nicaragua at any given moment is Anastasio Somoza. I sincerely believe that those countries have not gone to Somoza's aid, because I know the professional capacity of these two presidents. They are not going to risk their armed forces supporting what cannot be supported any longer. After it is confirmed that they have not supported Somoza--because the activity is not against the Nicaraguan armed forces but against Somoza--then they will have greater grounds for demanding that disorder not be exported to them.

ROYO WRITES CARTER ON NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA

PA071348 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 7 Jun 79 p 1 PA

[Text of 5 June letter from Panamanian President Aristides Royo to U.S. President Jimmy Carter]

[Text] Dear President Carter:

At present, Nicaragua finds itself in a state of civil war. This situation represents a threat to the peace of the region, including Panama and the canal. Furthermore, the suffering of the Nicaraguan people and the loss of human lives calls on the conscience of all democratic nations of the Americas.

Panama is not intervening and will not intervene in the internal affairs of any country. This position is consistent with the historic policy of non-intervention, of which the Torrijos-Carter treaties is a magnificent example. But Panama announces it solidarity with the declaration of the Andean Pact nations on the Nicaraguan problem when it expressed its fervent desire that the systematic violations of human rights come to an end and the bases be established for an authentic representative democracy in Nicaragua.

Panama understands the position adopted by Mexico which led that country to even break relations with Nicaragua and supports the position of Venezuela in preventing an armed attack against the territorial integrity of Costa Rica and reaffirms the statement of our representative before the Organization of American States denying the intervention of Panama in the internal affairs of Nicaragua and reaffirming the intention to act in defense of Costa Rica in case of an armed attack on its territory.

JUSTICE MINISTER COMMENTS ON NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PA081853 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0205 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Speech by Government and Justice Minister Adolfo Ahumada at the inauguration of the 12th Congress of Central American University Students, held in the auditorium of the National University of Panama in Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] Nowadays, Central American university students congresses are not held to condemn the peoples, but to condemn reaction. This is the historical situation in which the present congress is being held, and we are proud that Panama has been chosen as its site. We are proud because of the following circumstance, which you will excuse me for reaffirming and ratifying tonight: It is possible to hold events of such revolutionary significance as this one here in Panama only because of the existence--despite its limitations, its defects and even its weaknesses--of a revolutionary process which commander Omar Torrijos Herrera continues to lead, even from his remote position. [applause]

As a result of this, the Panamanian people's and government's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle has not been maintained at an abstract or theoretical level. This is not the moment to show it, but the Panamanian people's and government's solidarity has been real, specific and effective and will continue to be so until Anastasio Somoza is overthrown. [applause] Commander Torrijos' statements today do not constitute a mere verbal threat. It has been said, and Panther has recalled it here, that in the event of an attack on Costa Rica and if it is forced to request aid from its closest neighbor, which is Panama, that aid will not be delayed; and rest assured that our national guard personnel will tear the Nicaraguan national guardsmen's heads off. There is not doubt about that. [applause]

This is so because aside from our natural solidarity with a struggling people, a people struggling for expropriation, we have always maintained that Somoza's problem is that he has tried to turn Nicaragua into the only country registered as a property registry, and Somoza is the owner of that property. The Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist Front are currently carrying out the necessary actions to expropriate on behalf of the Nicaraguan people a property that does not belong to Somoza. We must participate in this act of expropriation on the side of these brave and heroic people.

There are still other factors. When we talk about the laws for the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and the difficulties that have been surfacing in connection with their approval in accordance with the treaties, we cannot forget that the people who have been leading and upholding the anti-Panamanian cause in the U.S. House of Representatives to prevent the approval of these laws or have them approved in ways that contradict the treaties, have been personally and financially connected with Somoza in the past and continue to be connected with him at present. Murphy is nothing but Somoza's spokesman in the House of Representatives. Additional evidence of this is the fact that Mr Pallais Debayle, the Nicaraguan Senate's vice president, was invited by Murphy so that he could declare at the House of Representatives that Panama's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people points to the Panamanian Government's lack of seriousness and responsibility in managing issues as delicate at the Panama Canal and that, therefore, [words indistinct] should be enought to make the U. S. House of Representatives act against the Panamanian people's interests.

Neither can we forget that this international connection between the most reactionary U.S. sectors and international Somozism also has its internal expression here in Panama. Each day [these sectors] refer to the [Panamanian] people and revolutionary government with the same hatred and in the same language that Murphy or Somoza might show or use. Our people's and country's history as well as our national maturity will finally defeat not only Murphy and Somoza, but also their internal representatives in this country, who are connected to those dark forces or reaction. [applause]

But there is a characteristic which seems to identify these forces easily, and that is their anticommunism. The anticommunism which certain sectors have begun distilling here in Panama on the basis of purely fascist positions is the same type of anticommunism which the Somoza dynasty and the Somozas in general have always defended.

In 1973 Mr Somoza arrived in Panama as a CIA representative, carrying the list of all the communists who had to be eliminated within the revolutionary process and government. It was precisely because of this lack of respect that he practically had to be stamped out of Panama, because the one thing we are sure of is that within the framework of our policy of international independence--which we will reaffirm with our president in the lead at the nonalined meeting scheduled for September in Havana--we will not accept impositions of any kind and we will maintain an independent international policy in keeping with any possible internal changes. For this reason, we could not accept that and had to react as violently as we did when he tried to come here McCarthy-style to practice that which he has been practicing in Nicaragua against the Nicaraguan people's will.

It is evident, nonetheless, that we must give a public explaination tonight. Panama's student movement and surely the Central American student movement as a whole has been worriedly wondering, with much reason, why the Panamanian Government has not broken its diplomatic relations with Somoza. In the first place, you may recall that not even at the most difficult moments did Panama break its diplomatic relations with the Chilean Government, even though the Panamanian Government's official position was well known. It has also been said, and commander Torrijos repeated this today, that we do not want to eliminate the possibility, the eventuality and the prospect of maintaining a sanctuary right in the center of Nicaragua because of an opposition which could be, above all, of an emotional rather than a practical nature.

Aside from this, and even more important--and this is all I will say because I can neither go into any further detail nor am I authorized to do so--there are several strict, elemental and basic security reasons which show that it would be inadvisable and rather absurd to break relations formally even though you already know that in practice, these relations do not exist. But I cannot say anymore. Once everything is over, we will say why we did not break diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. At this point, we can say no more. We are asking you for a vote of confidence, a vote of confidence from the student movement.

Now, if the efforts which several governments--namely Mexico and the Andean Pact countries--are currently making for the purpose of undertaking a collective action turn out to be successful, then we would have no other choice: We would join that collective action even if this decision called for a collective break with Nicaragua. We would then seek some other way of resolving our problem, for which prospects are truly positive and profound.

In general terms you are already familiar with the current military situation, which has led to the cornering of Somoza's forces. His fall is definitely imminent. But that is not enough. The revolutionary forces will need our solidarity and support even after the fall--perhaps even more then--in order to organize the country and guarantee that Somoza's fall constitutes not only a mere formality or a change of person, but that conditions are actually created leading to structural changes needed to improve the Nicaraguan people's living conditions and political participation. This means that in order to be able to carry out these tasks of solidarity more effectively, we must carry out serious and profound internal work. This work will be ours; work carried out by our forces and by our people. We will have to revise certain concepts and focus the national situation in accordance with new concepts so that this revision makes us definitely stronger and enables us to offer the necessary solidarity more effectively.

We need a revision supporting our belief that to lead or uphold the Panamanian people's just struggles is not counterrevolutionary, particularly once the treaties have been signed and ratified. That is not so. [applause] We must also revise the concept of spontaneity. It is not true that because a very deep feeling of political and revolutionary maturity exists among our people, that sentiment--which at times is merely intuitive--can adequately develop into practical tasks without first being organized.

Therefore, if we want to continue showing our effective solidarity, we must expand our tasks and organize our people. We cannot wait any longer. We are already late. It is, therefore, the student movement's duty to further these organizational tasks with its impulse and force, even if other sectors within the process do not understand them or do not maintain the same speed. This task must be directed because, otherwise, in the future we would be able to offer very little solidarity to our Central American friends.

PAPER SAYS U.S. CONGRESS PLAYING 'DANGEROUS GAME'

PA101654 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Jun 79 p 1 PA

["Entre Lineas" column: "Again the Congress"]

[Text] The position adopted by a significant sector of the U.S. House of Representatives, led by New York Congressman John D. Murphy, increasingly opposes Panamanian interests, particularly as they regard the fulfillment of that which was established in the Torrijos-Carter treaty. The scope of their intentions became clear after they invited the Nicaraguan Assembly vice president so that he could make bold charges against our country--charges aimed at provoking Congressional actions that go against our country's interests--before the U.S. lower house's Panama Canal Commission.

We are not concerned over anything that the Nicaraguan Government might say about Panama. They lack something which is essential: moral honesty and a conscience. What should worry us is the continuation of this dangerous game aimed at provoking unforeseeable reactions in a people who, although peaceful and patient for 75 years, may well decide at a certain moment to give up on those paths which a tenebrous sector of the U.S. Congress is senselessly trying to close.

COSTA RICA

ARRIVAL OF VENEZUELAN, ECUADOREAN FOREIGN MINISTERS

PA110235 Paris AFP in Spanih 0143 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 10 Jun (AFP)--The foreign ministers of Venezuela and Ecuador arrived in San Jose today to meet with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo before going on to Nicaragua, where they will meet with President Anastasio Somoza. Upon arriving, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano said that he was on a peace mission to prevent further bloodshed in Nicaragua. "We are carrying a specific proposal for President Somoza and hope that he will accept it," he said, but refused to give details of the proposal. He added that during the meeting with President Carazo, he will reaffirm, in the name of the five Andean Pact countries, their solidarity toward Costa Rica in case of an eventual attack by Nicaragua. Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Jose Ayala made no statement. Both foreign ministers will leave tomorrow morning for Managua by special plane. At the time of the foreign ministers' arrival, the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] issued a declaration rejecting any mediation. In a communique which reached San Jose, the FSLN, which did not specify what mediation it was referring to, said that Somoza'a overthrow will occur in the next few days and that this is not the proper time for any mediation.

PANAMANIAN AMBASSADOR VISITS LA CRUZ

PA101300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Panamanian Ambassador Joaquin Meza has just arrived here at the border and met with senior military officers. During an interview, the ambassador said that the purpose of his visit is to express full solidarity to the Costa Rican Government and people in keeping Nicaraguan forces from violating a single inch of Costa Rican territory. If this happens, the Panamanian people will immediately rally to defend Costa Rica's sovereignty, even at the risk of their lives.

[Begin Meza recording] [Question] Mr Ambassador, are there any Panamanian troops on the other side of the war zone? [words indistinct] about charges by the Nicaraguan Government of direct participation of your government in these Nicaraguan conflicts?

[Answer] Well, you already know about General Torrijos' remarks, that these are statements from a madman.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, are you going at this moment to some other [words indistinct]?

[Answer] To the border only. [words indistinct]

[Question] Mr Ambassador, is the Panamanian Government going to continue helping the Sandinists?

[Answer] Well, [words indistinct] that I am here because I am interested in the fate of the Costa Rican Government. [end recording]

SALVADORAN AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES RESOLUTION

PA091452 Paris AFP in Spanish 0111 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 8 Jun (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government expressed here today its concern over a recent resolution of the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly which condemned the Salvadoran president for violating human rights and committing massacres and abuses against the Salvadoran people.

The motion, which had been presented several days ago, was approved on 4 June following an agreement among the chiefs of the various legislative blocs. Today, Salvadoran Ambassador to Costa Rica Francisco Bertrand Galindo expressed his government's concern over the denigrating resolution of the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly. The resolution is not only an interference in El Salvador's domestic affairs, which we reject, but it also harms the good relations between the states, the ambassador stated in a letter to Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon.

The Salvadoran ambassador's note reminded Calderon about the difficulties Central America is experiencing, noting that if the commercial flow which still exists among the countries of the area were to be interrupted, as in the case of Costa Rica and El Salvador, the effects would be disastrous. This would mainly affect those countries whose balance of payments is unfavorable, Galindo stated in a clear allusion to the Costa Rican situation regarding its trade with El Salvador.

SECURITY MINISTER ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF COUP RUMOR

PA091932 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1701 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jun (LATIN)--Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria has ordered an investigation into the rumors about a possible plot aimed at overthrowing President Rodrigo Carazo, it was officially announced today. The coup rumors resulted from a broadcast by the Nicaraguan guerrillas' clandestine Radio Sandino, which was monitored here. According to it, a number of Costa Rican opposition politicians are involved in the plot.

The station denounced the plot, noting that its organizers seek to take advantage of the conflict with Nicaragua and the oil crisis to destabilize Carazo's regime. I do not believe there is a single Costa Rican who would want to take advantage of the problems afflicting the country in order to create problems for the government, but then there are all kinds of people, Echeverria commented. According to the clandestine Radio Station, the plot is yet another maneuver by Gen Anastasio Somoza to internationalize Nicaragua's internal conflict and create problems for the only real democracy that still exists in Central America.

U.S. SAID TO MAKE RAIN TO BLOCK SANDINISTAS

PA091456 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Text] (Hugo) Estrada, economic adviser of the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly, told the Costa Rican Congress this afternoon that it is a very curious coincidence that the heavy downpours of recent days should be falling over the northern Pacific sector of Costa Rica and the southern part of Nicaragua, precisely at the time the Sandinist forces launched their big offensive in that sector. Estrada recalled that the North Americans used artificial rain in Asia in 1969 to stop the enemy advances there and said that they could well be using it now against the Sandinists.

He asked the legislators to request a report from the meteorological service in Costa Rica about rains in the country in the months of May and June for the last 5 years. The legislative official also reported that Somozist forces are already using napalm bombs to stop the advance of the Sandinist forces. In his address, he said the Nicaraguan Army uses napalm to clear the forest and burn the guerrillas. By confirming the use of these bombs, of utmost secrecy to the U.S. Army, it is also confirmed that artificial rain is being used by the Nicaraguan Army with the assistance of the U.S. Government.

CLASH WITH NICARAGUAN GUARDSMEN NEAR BORDER RUMORED

PA082314 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2232 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Despite bad weather conditions, fighting has increased in Nicaraguan territory this afternoon. At this moment we can hear mortar fire which is being directed at the areas where Sandinist guerrillas are reportedly concentrated. In spite of strict silence observed by the public security authorities in this area, reports have been circulating here about clashes that occurred this morning between Nicaraguan and Costa Rican guardsmen in a sector known at Monte Plata, a few kilometers from Penas Blancas. The Nicaraguan guardsmen reportedly suffered five casualties in the clash. However these reports have not been confirmed by any high-ranking public security authorities here at La Cruz.

Security Minister's Denial

PA082328 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2240 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Public Security Ministry has emphatically and publicly denied reports from Los Mojones, on the Nicaraguan border a few minutes ago. Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey declared that at no time have there been clashes between the Costa Rican Civil Guard and the Nicaraguan National Guard. He made this statement to quell rumors that the two forces had clashed near Monte Plata this morning. The government, through Col Fernando Munoz Marin, stated before OAS observers that Nicaraguan helicopters had violated Costa Rican airspace and landed on national soil. Some 70 men were landed and immediately proceeded to enter the mountains to engage Sandinist forces at Los Mojones, El Naranjo, and El Ostional. This took place today at about 0900 near Monte Plata, which is near Los Mojones on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. Later, Public Security Minister Echeverria sent an urgent telegram to the OAS observers as well as the Costa Rican ambassador in the United States, confirming Colonel Munoz Marin's statements and requesting an investigation into the matter.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT DENIES SENDING TROOPS TO NICARAGUA

PA101538 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 10 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The government of El Salvador has rejected the charge made by the Sandinist government [as heard] to the effect that it had landed troops in Nicaraguan territory.

AIR, SEA TRADE ROUTES ESTABLISHED WITH COSTA RICA

PA100212 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--It was reported here today that air and sea routes have been established between El Salvador and Costa Rica in order to transport products from one country to the other. The decision was adopted during a meeting held here during the past 24 hours by officials of the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration [SIECA] and the Salvadoran under secretary for integration and international economy. The new routes are being established because of the problems involved in the various routes which pass through Nicaragua, where forces loyal to Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle and the Sandinist National Liberation Front are engaged in fighting. Guatemala and Honduras will also join the routes. Salvador Sanchez Aguillo, a Salvadoran who is SIECA's assistant secretary, said that prices of products will not be increased because of the situation in question and hoped that "everything would soon return to normal in the region."

GUATEMALA

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF KILLED; WAS PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY

PA110310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0302 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Jun (AFP)--Maj Gen David Cancinos, the 61-year-old chief of staff of the Guatemalan Army who was regarded as the third-ranking military officer in Guatemala, was shot to death tonight at a street corner in downtown Guatemala City.

Further on Cancinos' Death

PA110514 Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Jun (AFP)--Div Gen David Cancinos, chief of staff of the Guatemalan Army, was shot to death tonight in a populous district of Guatemala City. In local political circles Cancinos was considered as the replacement for the present defense minister, Gen Otto Spiegler Noriega, who will leave his post on 30 June, which is Army Day. Cancinos and two other people were in his car when another car drove up and its occupants fired several machinegun bursts into Cancinos' car. The general and his companions died from the bullet wounds. The car has more than 100 bullet holes in it. The attack occurred at approximately 1900 (0100 GMT). General Cancinos, President Romeo Lucas' righthand man, enjoyed prestige in Guatemalan military ranks. His name was mentioned as a possible presidential candidate for the 1982 elections. Police are not talking and it is not known whether there are any clues as to the identity of the killers. Local information sources expressed amazement upon learning of the attack, as he was one of the Guatemalan Army's most important men.

FSLN SAID TO HAVE PROPOSED PRISONER-REFUGEE EXCHANGE

PA082000 Paris AFP in Spanish 1916 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Jun (AFP)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) has apparently proposed the exchange of Guatemalan Col Oscar Ruben Castaneda for a woman refugee at the Mexican Embassy in Managua, it was learned here today. The Sandinists kidnaped the Guatemalan officer last Tuesday in Leon Department, Nicaragua while he was traveling by land from Guatemala to Managua. According to Leon's Radio Cosiguina and Radio Rumbos, the Sandinists are demanding a safe-conduct for Lidia Astorga Gadea, a refugee at the Mexican Embassy in Managua since 10 March 1978, when the government accused her of being an accomplice in the assassination of Gen Reynaldo Rivera Vega. It has been recalled here that the Nicaraguan Government has so far refused to grant her a safe-conduct because she is regarded as a common criminal. Meanwhile, the Guatemalan Government today stressed Colonel Castaneda's diplomatic role. As a member of Guatemala's diplomatic representation in Nicaragua and a nonparticipant in the Nicraguan crisis, he is entitled to immunity.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED ABOUT NICRAGUAN REFUGEES

PA090221 Panam City ACAN in Spanish 2220 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran military government is considering the establishment of a state of emergency along its southeastern border with Nicragua in view of the constant flow of Nicraguan refugees into the country.

In the past 2 weeks, nearly 10,000 people have arrived in Honduras, increasing the number of refugees to nearly 20,000, while an additonal 5,000 Nicaraguans are in the country for other reasons. The Honduran Red Cross has exhausted its budget for assisting the refugees and the government is making a great economic effort to help them. Most of the refugees arriving are in poor health and are malnourished. Some came only with what they were wearing. They have all said that they are fleeing from the fierce fighting between the National Guard and the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), which launched an all-out offensive a week ago. It is expected here that in the coming weeks the number of refugees may double or even triple, and that in itself represents a serious problem for the authorities. Appeals have been made to the international community to assist the Honduran authorities in their humanitarian task of helping those forced out of Nicaragua due to the war.

NICARAGUA

PANAMA ACCUSED OF 'COMPLICITY' WITH FSLN

PA090310 Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0139 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[8 June communique issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Nicaraguan Presidency]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic reports that the request which the Sandinist National Liberation Front made to the Panamanian Government for the protection of eight Nicaraguan soldiers who were captured by the communist guerrillas and who did not surrender as the FSLN falsely indicates, is proof of the Panamanian Government's complicity with the FSLN in the guerrilla subversion and invasion of Nicaraguan territory which the international brigade of communist mercenaries made from Costa Rican territory and which the National Guard is effectively combating.

Managua, 8 June 1979

FSLN COMMUNIQUE SAYS RIGHTWING COUP PLANNED

PA110412 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0349 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Communique of the National Joint Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front issued on 10 June 1979]

[Text] The FSLN announces to the people that a new maneuver is being implemented to try to steal victory from the hands of the Nicaraguan people, who are fighting their final battle against the Somozist dictatorship. Our intelligence service has confirmed a report that a coup d'etat is being planned in Nicaragua which will take place in the next few hours. The coup will be carried out with the participation of reactionary Central American governments, the most reactionary sectors of the U.S. Government and a few Nicaraguan traitors. The FSLN emphatically rejects this maneuver and reaffirms that the irrevocable will of our people to fight will not abate until the Somozist dictatorship is overthrown [words indistinct] which has the acceptance of the FSLN and all our people.

SANDINISTS WARN OF SOMOZA BID TO OVERTHROW CARAZO

PA091603 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1309 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Communique issued on 8 June 1979 by the Sandinist National Liberation Front; rebroadcast from Radio Sandino broadcasts--recorded]

[Text] Much attention, Nicaraguan people, much attention: We have received the following urgent communique from the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]:

The FSLN announces that Anastasio Somoza's dying government is trying once more to destroy the only democracy in Central America. In addition to his constant threats to attack Costa Rica, the decadent Nicaraguan dictator now seeks to hatch a new conspiracy to overthrow President Carazo's government.

Through unscrupulous politicians, he is now trying to undermine the people's confidence in the Costa Rican Government and to organize a coup d'etat with the help of bad Costa Ricans. A few months ago, also with the help of Costa Ricans, he unleashed a full-fledged campaign based on alleged cattle rustling activities to discredit the government. He has now launched a new campaign in which he is using all sorts of tricks, such as references to the high fuel prices. We know he has hired mercenaries for this purpose. We warn the noble Costa Rican people and all free men.

SOMOZA ANNOUNCES IMMINENT DEFEAT OF SANDINISTS

PA102343 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 10 Jun (LATIN)--President Anastasio Somoza announced here today that the National Guard is defeating the communists, while heavy fighting continues in various points of this city with an unofficial death toll of at least 50. Somoza made the announcement in a speech carried on a national radio and television network, while snipers of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) clashed with police and military patrols in several sectors of the capital. One of the clashes, with automatic weapons, took place less than half a kilometer from this agency's offices here. Meanwhile, in a sector on the outskirts of Managua, guerrilla snipers took cover behind flimsy barricades while national guardsmen fired their weapons from inside armored vehicles. Residents of this capital have reported that members of the FSLN are searching many houses for automobiles. In view of the intense shooting, National Guard officials have ordered foreign correspondents to stay inside the Intercontinental Hotel, located near the National Guard's general headquarters and a short distance from the bunker, the name given to Somoza's headquarters. Meanwhile, two Sandinist guerrillas captured by the National Guard were presented before the television cameras today. They said that 300 rebels had fled toward Costa Rica, yesterday.

MANAGUA RESIDENTS WARNED NOT TO PROTECT SANDINISTS

PA110029 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2353 GMT 10 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tension is increasing in Managua. A National Guard plane today called on residents of the needier sectors of Managua not to offer refuge or aid of any kind to members of the Dandinist National Liberation Front. In addition, Managua residents were ordered not to go out in the streets because a military operation is being prepared to eradicate every Sandinist in this capital city. The curfew has been extended one hour. Previously, it began at 2000 and was lifted at 0400. As of today, it will last from 1900 until 0400. Meanwhile, Managua residents are digging trenches in their yards and between houses in order to have shelters and escape routes once the military operation announced by the Somozist forces begins.

REPORTS ON CLASHES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY CONFLICT

PA081814 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1652 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 8 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan National Guard reported today, Friday, that over the past few days it has inflicted 183 casualties on the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] guerrillas in 10 different locations. In a communique, the army information office said today that 120 "Sandino-Communist mercenaries" of the international brigade which invaded the country from Costa Rica were killed at El Naranjo, close to the border with Costa Rica. According to the report, half the victims were incinerated on the spot and the remainder were presumably taken to Costa Rica.

The communique also claims that 80 guerrillas were injured in the clash but did not mentioned if any National Guard soldiers were killed or injured. The hostilities in the border area have declined due to heavy rains which have been affecting most of the national territory over the past 24 hours. Government troops were taken by plane to Matagalpa, 125 km north of here, to reinfoce the garrison. According to the military report, there has been sporadic shooting in the city's districts and downtown sector. Reconnaissance patrols sent from Jinotega, further north from Matagalpa, clashed with a subversive group near the place known as "Los Lipo," 4 km from Matagalpa. The result of the clash is unknown. The neighboring town of Diriamba, also in the south, was the scene of clashes between guerrillas and army troops yesterday. The army claims to have dislodged the insurgents after inflicting "many casualties" on them. The military operation to dislodge the Sandinist fighters from the "San Antonio" sugar mill, Nicaragua's largest sugar mill--located on Chicigalpa's outskirts in the country's western region--left 32 rebels dead. The troops seized arms of various calibers, ammunition, medicines, dynamite and other war materiel following the fighting. The government communique notes that in Chichigapa itself, a small municipality in Chinandega Department, 20 additional "terrorists" were kiled and the troops seized more arms, ammunition, fragmentation grenades, dynamite and terrorist devices.

At "Villa Salvadorita," a town 60 km northwest of Chinandega, National Guard patrols killed 4 members of a Sandinist column ambushed in that area. The rebels lost several weapons and other war materiel as well as documents containing plans for terrorist activities in the city of Chinandega. The National Guard claims that it has "successfully" continued fighting against the members of the "international communist brigade," which has committed all sorts of abuses and crimes against the people in Leon, site of the National University of Nicaragua, located 92 km west of this capital. Although the National Guard claims to be in control of the city, according to telephone reports from the capital there are over 100 FSLN guerrillas in the city who have erected barricades at the entrances to streets surrounding the university and are ready to fight with the troops for the third consecutive day.

The city of Leon has no water or light services and food and medicines are beginning to become scarce, increasing fears and tension among its inhabitants. [Paris AFP in Spanish at 0502 GMT on 8 Jun reports that a Nicaraguan military plane was shot down, according to the FSLN Foreign Commission. San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1538 GMT on 8 Jun broadcasts recent developments on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border confirming the resumption of fighting between the Nicaraguan National Guard and the FSLN in the area near Penas Blancas. San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1521 GMT on 8 Jun carries a report that the FSLN "is consolidating [its] positions and gaining ground," and has captured several guardsmen in Masaya and in Ocotal. San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1521 GMT on 8 Jun broadcasts a Sandinist communique on the status of fighting around Nicaragua. The communique indicates that the FSLN guerrillas are "encircling" the city of Matagalpa and have captured two more national guardsmen. The communique also reports on the "imminent" fall of Masaya, and the death of 30 national guardsmen in fighting near Ocotal. San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1730 GMT on 8 Jun broadcasts the FSLN communique announcing "intense activity throughout Nicaraguan territory and an increasing encirclement of Managua." The communique indicates the FSLN is "firmly entrenched" in the areas surrounding Leon, Chinandega, Matagalpa, Ocotal and Jinotega. Fighting is also continuing in Esteli, La Concordia, Carazo, San Juan de Dios and Rivas. San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1730 GMT on 8 Jun carries a Sandinist communique which claims that "the morale of Somoza's personal and mercenary guard is very low," and that the National Guard patrols are being asked "to save bullets because they are running out." Paris AFP in Spanish at 2051 GMT on 8 Jun reports on clashes between the National Guard and the FSLN, especially near the Costa Rican border where Costa Rican sources have "confirmed the landing of Somozist troops in Nicaraguan territory, some 1,000 meters from the border, in an attempt to surround the guerrillas who have occupied the area for the past 10 days."

[San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 0100 GMT on 9 Jun reports that "the Sandinist forces are in control of the situation in Matagalpa." Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 0130 GMT on 9 Jun reports that the "cities of Matagalpa and Leon are still in the hands of the Sandinist National Liberation Front" despite National Guard "attempts to recover them." Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 0250 GMT on 9 Jun reports that the FSLN "has declared more than 60 square km in the El Naranjo border area to be free Nicaraguan territory." The report indicates further that the Sandinist forces claim "to be in complete control of the area," while Nicaragua's national radio station, controlled by the government, claims that "National Guard troops managed to stop the invasion from Costa Rica." San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 0353 GMT on 9 Jun reports on an announcement made by the Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard which indicates the National Guard forces have recaptured the city of Ocotal and "a mopping-up operation" has begun and the guerrillas are being pursued. In Leon, the National Guard is preparing an offensive which "is being undertaken with necessary prudence in order not to harm the population, which has cooperated with the authorities." The announcement also indicates that National Guard forces repelled guerrilla assaults in the cities of Masaya and Matagalpa. The announcement also condemns "a large concentration of troops" of the Costa Rican Civil Guard on the border with Nicaragua "whose mission is to provoke the national guardsmen at the border posts so that they can respond to the aggression and thus accuse Nicaragua of being an aggressor nation." San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 9 Jun reports "intense fighting" in several of Managua's poorer neighborhoods. Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 1449 GMT on 9 Jun reports heavy fighting on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border, "Where the Somozist forces are shelling the Sandinist positions from three gunboats deployed in Salinas Bay." San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1500 GMT on 9 Jun reports a cessation in the fighting near the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border as of 0900, even though there are still three boats in the day, and "Nicaraguan Air Force planes are fighting over the area at some 6,000 feet." The report further indicates that eight Sandinists, after fighting on 8 Jun, received medical attention at the Costa Rican Social Security Post in La Cruz.

[San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1458 GMT on 9 Jun reports that a Sandinist squad attacked national guardsmen stationed at Los Bueyes dock in Bluefields, in the Zelaya Department, killing four of them. San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1619 GMT on 9 Jun reports on information monitored from the "FSLN's internal communications system," that the FSLN is preparing to launch its great, final offensive on Managua at any time now." San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1914 GMT on 9 Jun broadcasts that information is being received confirming "reports to the effect that Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, is already rising in arms in this great final struggle," and that "several important neighborhoods in the capital have already joined the rebellion." Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 0250 GMT on 10 Jun releases a communique from the Nicaraguan National Guard Legal and Public Relations Office that National Guard troops have recaptured Masaya where Sandinist guerrilla "for several days have harassed and intimidated the population and committed crimes against private property." San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 0545 GMT on 10 Jun reports that Somozist forces are "bombing the Centroamerica residential area in the city of Managua." Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 0954 GMT on 10 Jun reports that "despite clear evidence that the rebels might stage a number of street skirmishes in this capital [Managua], President Anastasio Somoza's government announced that it has crushed the backbone of the Sandinist offensive trying to overthrow him." Paris AFP in Spanish at 1804 GMT on 10 Jun reports that heavy fighting is underway "in an extensive area of Managua" and that "the sound of fighting could be clearly heard near the Presidential Palace" and reportedly Somoza "was in his office at the time." Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua at 1223 GMT on 10 Jun reports the capture of seven national guardsmen in fighting in Matagalpa, where the National Guard also suffered five casualties. Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 1844 GMT on 10 Jun reports that "groups of Sandinist guerrillas are launching 'suicidal attacks' against the National Guard in several Managua districts in a desperate bid to implement their announced offensive on the capital." Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua at 1900 GMT on 10 Jun release a communique by the FSLN's Joint National leadership denouncing Somoza's "indiscriminate air bombing operations in Managua, Carazo and Masaya."]

RADIO STATION CLAIMS SOMOZA HAS LEFT COUNTRY

PA092256 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2235 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Already there is speculation on Somoza's fall. A dispatch from Bogota indicates that Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle fled from Nicaraguan today as revealed by [words indistinct] to a Colombian radio station. In a telephone conversation with Radio Cadena Super, National Guard Chief Col Anastasio Somoza Garcia [as heard] affirmed that Somoza is not in Nicaragua. However, Colonel Somoza Garcia did not say where the Nicaraguan dictator had gone. The situation is very confusing. The National Guard continues fighting throughout the country. Colonel Somoza Garcia noted that the National Guard is still recovering the territory taken by Sandinist guerrillas during the past few hours. Somoza is not really in Nicaragua, was Somoza Garcia's curt remark to end his telephone conversation from Managua. Meanwhile, the struggle is continuing in various Managua neighborhoods and in 16 towns in the country's interior where the Sandinists maintain absolute control of the situation.

Government Spokesman's Denial

PA092326 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2246 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has denied reports from Bogota, released by this station a few minutes ago, claiming that Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle had fled Nicaragua today, according to information submitted by one of his sons to a Colombian radio station. A few minutes ago, we established contact with the press office of the Somoza government, which said that the EFE report released in Bogota is absolutely false. The following is a recorded interview with an officer from the government's press office in which he denied the report. [begin recording] [Question] This is Radio Reloj. Can you confirm the reports that Somoza has left Nicaragua? Is Somoza in the country?

[Answer] Yes, he is in the country.

[Question] Is he in the bunker or at his residence?

[Answer] He is making a tour of the country.

[Question] Where, in Managua?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] And how is the situation in Managua?

[Answer] Everything is calm.

[Question] I asked you this because the wire reported that one of Somoza's sons revealed the information to a Colombian radio station. The wire is datelined Bogota.

[Answer] Actually, President Somoza met with some foreign newsmen here a few minutes ago. [end recording]

You have just heard an officer of the Somoza government denying the Bogota datelined EFE report claiming that the president of Nicaragua, Anastasio Somoza, had fled Nicaragua on Saturday, according to information revealed by one of his sons to a Colombian radio station.

VIOLATION OF COSTA RICAN TERRITORY DENIED

PA092019 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1950 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government today rejected the Costa Rican Government's charge that it has disembarked National Guard troops on Costa Rican soil in order to attack the Sandinist guerrillas fighting along the border area. According to the Carazo Odio government's charges, which have already been denounced before the OAS civilian observers' commission stationed in the border zone between the two countries, three Nicaraguan Air Force helicopters flew 60 soldiers into the area of Los Mojones for the purpose of surrounding the rebels. According to the FSLN spokesmen, the group's combatants control the fighting currently taking place on Hill 155, in El Naranjo and in Ostional. All of these are points which the Nicaraguan Army has been trying to recapture since the 29 May Sandinist "invasion" took place.

Heavy fighting is currently taking place in that area between the troops loyal to Gen Anastasio Somoza's government and the rebels. Due to the bad weather reported in the area, there had been a pause in the struggle during the past 2 days. A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesman told this agency that no Nicaraguan helicopter has overflown Costa Rican territory. The source added: "The only thing we know is that the army has launched a successful offensive and that the 'communist invaders' will either have to surrender or return to Costa Rica."

FSLN BLAMES U.S. FOR ANDEAN PACT MEDIATION EFFORT

PA101558 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 10 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] alerts the peoples of the world to the maneuver which the U.S. Government under Jimmy Carter is seeking to perpetrate. It consists of promoting the efforts of the Andean Pact countries to seek an alleged peaceful political solution to the Nicaraguan crisis. In this manner, the U.S. Government would not appear to be directly linked to an old formula of negotiations which has already failed resoundingly in past months. We are certain that the Andean Pact countries--Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia--have been taken in by the geniuses of the U.S. State Department, which devises formulas of domination while trying to make them appear as humanitarian and motivated by an interest in democracy in Nicaragua.

This is absolutely untrue, because the only interest which has been demonstrated by this tactic is that of preventing the establishment of a true democracy in Nicaragua, the democracy which is desired by all the people and for which the people are now struggling to the death against Somoza's genocidal dictatorship. We ask all the countries of the world and the committees of solidarity to support the position of the FSLN, which is to reject all mediation and to fight without quarter until our basic objectives are achieved. At this time, the only viable formula is that of the people--the overthrow of the Somozist dictatorship, which will certainly be accomplished in the next few days. This is no time for mediation. It is time to support the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people to overthrow the Somozist dictatorship. Augusto Cesar Sandino, the hero of La Segovia, used to say: All foreign intervention in our affairs only brings the loss of peace and the ire of the people. A Free Fatherland or Death!

SANDINISTS THREATEN TO TREAT FOREIGN FORCES AS MERCENARIES

PA091947 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Communique issued by the Foreign Press and Propaganda Commission of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, presumably on 9 June 1979--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The Foreign Press and Propaganda Commission of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) reports:

At dawn today, 23 national guardsmen who were defending the main garrison in Matagalpa surrendered with all of their armaments to the Sandinist forces of the Oscar Turcio Column which are fighting to gain complete control of the city. In addition, 150 Salvadoran soldiers arrived yesterday at Potosi Port from La Union, El Salvador aboard the ferry to reinforce the National Guard positions in Chinandega and Leon departments. Eight out of 10 soldiers quartered in the main garrison in the city of Chinandega are Guatemalan and Salvadoran.

Despite the official declarations of neutrality of the Guatemalan and Salvadoran military governments, these facts make the intervention of the forces of the Central American Defense Council all the more obvious. Thus far, all national guardsmen held prisoner by the FSLN, who now total more than 30, are being treated in accordance with international conventions on war prisoners. However, any foreigners who fall into the hands of our forces while participating in military actions in Nicaragua will be regarded as mercenaries and treated accordingly.

Nicaragua, Peace and Sun of Liberty.

CITIZENS CONTINUE TO LEAVE COUNTRY; AIRPORTS CROWDED

PA100012 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2049 GMT 9 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--An average of 400 Nicaraguans are abandoning their country by air daily as they flee from the war between guerrillas of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the army loyal to the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza. The political violence has lasted for 2 years causing great damage to the national economy and the economy of each family in this Central American nation. The country is at a virtual standstill because of a general strike which has been complied with by up to 90 percent of the people and which presage even more painful situations for the people. Hundreds of Nicaraguans struggle daily at Las Mercedes International Airport to get a seat on one of the four commercial flights which carry approximately 100 passengers per airline.

Approximately 3,000 persons have been able to evade the danger of the civil war over the past few days, airport sources have reported. No planes have taken off from the airport since 1200 today. "The situation here is such that if a donkey with wings appeared it would be besieged by travellers," an airline official said describing the urgency of the situation in Nicaragua where the Sandinist guerrillas and National Guard patrols announce daily victories in the fighting that they are carrying out throughout the country. Departure from the country by land or sea is impossible because of the danger involved in driving on the country's roads.

MALMIERCA URGES NONALINED SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

FL091524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1432 GMT 9 Jun 79 FL

[Text] In Colombo, Sri Lanka, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has asked the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau for a demonstration of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their struggle against the Somoza dynasty. We expect, he said, that this meeting will join us in the fraternal message we are sending to the Nicaraguan people for the battle they are waging under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The Cuban foreign minister charged that the United States is maneuvering to steal from the Nicaraguans their victory in order to perpetuate the Somoza family in power or replace them with other Somozas having a different surname, without changing the essence of the regime in control there. It is necessary, Malmierca stressed, that the nonalined countries in the UN decolonization committee exercise a coordinated and firm action when that organization examines the Puerto Rico case next August.

After pointing out that many other peoples in the Caribbean are still subjected to colonial domination, such as the Virgin Islands, Grand Cayman, St Vincent, St Lucia, St Christopher, Anguilla and others, Malmierca demanded the total and unconditional end to the U.S. blockade against Cuba and the return of the territory occupied by the Guantanamo naval base. In his speech in Sri Lanka, Malmierca expressed support for Grenada's request for admission into the nonalined countries movement as a full member and requested the most determined solidarity with that country. Referring to the nonalined countries summit conference to be held in Havana, the Cuban foreign minister stated that it will demonstrate the strength, power and solidarity of its members.

Other Topics Discussed

FL091634 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 9 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has denounced in Colombo, Sri Lanka, the United States and its allies for making arrangements to organize new reactionary groups in the face of the victories attained in the struggle for national and anti-imperialist liberation. Those arrangements, which are virtual military alliances not formalized in treaties, are directed at threatening the independence of countries in the Middle East, southern Africa and Southeast Asia.

Elsewhere in his speech Malmierca noted that the separate peace treaty signed by Egypt and Israel under the guidance of the U.S. Government constitutes a serious betrayal of the common objectives of the Arab nation. Referring to the same topic the Cuban foreign minister pointed out that the recently announced supply of arms to Egypt by China clearly demonstrates who are the allies of imperialism in Asia and the Middle East. Referring to Southern Africa the Cuban foreign minister denounced the steps being taken to lift the sanctions against Rhodesia and recognize the puppet regimes there and in Namibia. In southern Africa, he said, the real and true independence of Namibia and Zimbabwe is in play as well as the peace and future security of the frontline countries, the rest of the African continent and the world in general.

Once more, Malmierca stated, Vietnam's battle is ours which is why the movement should offer its solidarity and support to Vietnam, Laos and the rest of the peoples in so-called Indochina to neutralize the threat which hangs over them. The Cuban foreign minister pointed out that the Chinese leadership's betrayal was consummated by virtue of that country's growing military ties with imperialist superpowers.

In another part of his speech Malmierca noted that the results of the UNCTAD conference recently held in Manila confirm how far the positions and aspirations of underdeveloped countries are from the attitudes of capitalist countries. He also referred to Iran, where the popular masses have put an end to a tyrannical regime which was allied to imperialist and have opened the doors to building a better future for the Iranian people.

Elsewhere in his speech Malmierca asserted his determined support for the revolutionary process in Afghanistan and the efforts of the Korean people for peaceful reunification. The Cuban minister examined the Latin American situation in great detail, asking for solidarity with the Sandinist Front and the colonial cases of Puerto Ricao, Belize and other Caribbean isalnds.

RADIO-TELEVISION COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

FL082203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2135 GMT 8 Jun 79 FL

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the Cuban and Romanian radio and television organizations was signed in Bucharest today by Manuel Yepe Menendez, first vice president of the Cuban Radio and Television Institue (ICRT). Signing for the Romanian side was Iuliu Fejes, deputy director general of Romanian radio and television. Valeriu Pop, director general of Romanian radio and television, and Cuban Ambassador Humberto Castello attended the signing ceremony. A working agreement for 1979 and 1980 was signed calling for exchange of radio and television programs and delegations from the two countries. Yepe Mendendez' visit to Romania for the signing of the agreements has been highlighted by the official Romanian media because he was the first Cuban ambassador in that European country.

FMC HOSTS MEETING OF SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUAN PEOPLE

FL082319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jun 79 FL

[Text] (Julia Benavides), representative of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, has declared that the Somoza dictatorship is dying and that is why it is kicking violently, but there is no force capable of stopping its death. She was speaking at a meeting of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people held at the Federation of Cuban Women's (FMC) Fe del Valle cadre school. All the Nicaraguan people are on the side of the Sandinista Front to defeat 45 years of a shameful dictatorship. We are convinced that our advance is irreversible. A free homeland or death, (Julia Benavides) concluded.

Yolanda Ferrer, member of the FMC National Committee and Secretariat, made the closing remarks. She referred to the International Conference of Solidarity with Nicaragua that will be held in Caracas, Venezuela, from 13 to 15 July, to which the FMC offers all its support. After noting that many women are participating in the Nicaraguan struggle, she urged peace-loving forces to offer their solidarity to Sandino's people who are doing their best for a better life without Somoza. The Nicaraguan people will win, Yolanda Ferrer concluded.

BRIEFS

LAOTIAN DELEGATION--The members of a delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic who are visiting Cienfuegos have toured the Tricontinental bulk sugar terminal, the Jose Gregorio Martinez diesel engine factory and the Gustavo Aldereguia hospital. The Laotian delegation, which is visiting Cuba at the invitation of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) leadership, will meet with CDR members in Cienfuegos. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2211 GMT 7 Jun 79 FL]

BAHAMAS

SHAH OF IRAN, FAMILY REPORTEDLY LEAVE FOR MEXICO

PA102149 Paris AFP in Spanish 2011 GMT 10 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Nassau, 10 Jun (AFP)--The shah of Iran and his wife left the Bahamas today aboard two separate twin-engined planes, reliable sources reported here today. According to the sources, the shah took off at 1430 (1830 GMT) aboard a Lockheed Lear jet registered in Mexico and 1/2 hour later Empress Farah Diba boarded a Grumman twin-engined jet also registered in Mexico with a Mexican flag painted on its fuselage.

The destination and number of passengers aboard the two planes was not revealed but, according to eyewitness accounts, the imperial couple's youngest son was aboard the second plane. The shah and his family had been living on Paradise Island in the Bahamas since 30 March. The shah reportedly wants to settle down at his sister's villa in Acapulco. The departure was cloaked with the utmost secrecy, and about 30 Iranian and local plainclothes policemen prevented newsmen and curious bystanders from approaching the isolated area of Nassau airport through which the couple departed.

BARBADOS

EIB LOAN GRANTED FOR TOURISM, INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

FL081445 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Text] The Barbados Development Bank yesterday signed its first loan agreement with the European Investment Bank (EIB) for a BDS$6.5 million for loan finance to small and medium-sized projects in the industrial and tourism sectors. And soon after initialling the pact, EIB Vice President Mr Richard Ross said that it might be possible for the bank to envisage another loan in Barbados of a moderate size to finance aid development connected with industry and tourism, within the terms of the present Lome Convention. "While this is the bank's first operation in Barbados we very much look forward to doing further business with you," Mr Ross added.

He said that when the EIB had successfully completed a global loan agreement with a national or regional development bank "and all has gone well" it is not unknown for it to make a second loan. Mr Ross said that the past five or six years had been difficult years for the world economy. He referred to the impact of very large increases in oil prices, inflation and recession, which he said had caused hardship and disruption everywhere. He added that Barbados has had her share of these difficulties, "but the way that Barbados has come through is, I believe, evidence of the underlying strength of the Barbadian economy and a tribute to the soundness of its economic management and resilience and enterprise of the people of Barbados."

Chairman of the BDB, Mr David Seale, signed the finance contract on behalf of Barbados, and Prime Minister Mr Tom Adams, the guarantee agreement. Mr Seale, in his remarks, said that the BDB over the past two and a half years had made more loans to small businessmen than in the previous seven years on the bank's existence. He added that it was probably the first time that the EIB had signed an agreement outside of Luxembourg.

Mr Adams said that it was very important that small businesses be given a chance to enter fields of economic activity, fueled by credit, and assisted by the advice and experience available through institutions such as the BDB. "And for this reason it has become very important to look for sources of funds which can expand these efforts," Mr Adams added. The prime minister noted that expansion of industry and tourism and particularly of small enterprises in these areas had been central to the activity of the bank.

PRC AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL

FL081440 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Jun 79 p 9 FL

[Excerpt] Mr Wang Tao, People's Republic of China's first ambassador to Barbados on Thursday presented his credentials to Governor-General Sir Deighton Ward at Government House. Mr Wang Tao was accompanied by Yang Ta Chun and Mr Te Jen.

DOMINICA

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RESIGNS IN PROTEST

FL081435 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 2 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Elsworth Carter report]

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, 1 Jun (CANA)--Dominica's agriculture minister, Oliver Seraphine, today resigned from the cabinet. Mr Seraphine said he was protesting against government's handling of two controversial bills, which led to bloody demonstrations here on Tuesday, and to its alleged dealings with the South African Government.

Mr Seraphine told CANA the Patrick John government had dealings with the South African Government and with a Barbadian gun runner Sydney Burnett-Alleyne, who has South African connections, as recent as February 6 this year. He also said that the bills to amend the Industrial Relations Act and the libel and slander ordinance had been brought to Parliament before parliamentarians had had enough time to study their full implications.

LABOR UNREST CONTINUES; ULTIMATUM DELIVERED

FL081444 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 8 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Industrial unrest continues to grip Dominica. The government has been given until next week, Tuesday 12 June, to resign. The ultimatum was given late yesterday during a rally organized by political, industrial and other forces united against Prime Minister Patrick John. The call for Mr John's resignation (?follows last) week's demonstrations in which two people died in clashes with security forces, but the prime minister has already made it clear that neither he nor his government will be removed from office. So far two cabinet ministers have tendered their resignations (?due to) the government's handling of the demonstrations.

CULTURE MINISTER TO ATTEND CARIFESTA IN CUBA

FL081449 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 8 Jun 79 FL

[Excerpt] The minister of culture, Mr Arnold Bertram, has accepted in invitation to be an honored guest at this year's Carifesta [Caribbean Arts Festival] celebrations in Cuba in July. The invitation was extended to Minister Bertram by the Cuban ambassador on behalf of his country's minister of culture. Carifesta will this year be dedicated to the children of the region in recognition of the international year of the child.